

REMARKS

I. Formal Matters.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 11, 12, 14 and 18 are all the claims pending in the application. Claims 3, 5-7, 9, 10, 13 and 15-17 were previously cancelled. As an initial matter, Applicant thanks the Examiner for considering references identified via the Information Disclosure Statements filed December 27, 2001; February 23, 2004; and July 13, 2004, as evidenced by return of initialled Forms PTO/SB/08 to the office of the undersigned.

II. Claims

The Examiner rejects claims 1 and 11 as allegedly being anticipated by *Iishi* under 35 U.S.C. §102(e). Applicant traverses the rejections because *Iishi* fails to disclose all of the claim limitations. More particularly, *Iishi* at least fails to disclose an error signal producing means supplied with a rake combined signal and a reference signal to produce a common error signal.

The Examiner asserts that *Iishi* discloses an error signal producing means, citing element 8 of Fig. 2 and col. 4, lines 13-38 (FOA page 3). Further, the Examiner asserts that the error signal producing means calculates the difference between the rake combined signal and a reference signal to produce a common error signal (Examiner *citing to* element 8 of Fig. 2 and col. 4, lines 19-38; OA page 3). The Examiner asserts that subtractor 8 is supplied with the rake combined signal and a reference signal to produce a common error signal (FOA page 3).

However, subtractor 8 receives an input *from a single receiver* (3-1) via adder 7 (versus the adder 4) and an input from decision 5 (3-1 in Fig. 1; col. 3, lines 23-27; col. 3, lines 31-34; col. 3, lines 35-40; Fig. 2). Fig. 1 discloses a block diagram showing a CDMA adaptive receiver receiving apparatus, and Fig. 2 discloses a block diagram of a constitution of an adaptive

receiver in Fig. 1 (col. 2, lines 58-63). Turning first to Fig. 1, *Iishi* discloses receivers 3-1, 3-2 . . . 3-M, the outputs of which are summed by adder 4 (col. 3, lines 23-26; Fig. 1). Receivers 3-1 to 3-M comprise adaptive receivers 31-1 to 31-M (col. 3, lines 32-34). Second, turning to Fig. 2, *Iishi* discloses that Fig. 2 represents adaptive receiver 31-1, where each of the adaptive receivers 31-1 to 31-M have the same configuration (col. 3, lines 35-37). Adaptive receiver 31-1 comprises adaptive receiver units 6-1 to 6-L (col. 3, lines 35-40; Fig. 2). Outputs from Adaptive receiving units 6-1, 6-2 . . . 6-L (all comprised in adaptive receiver 31-1) are summed by adder 7. The output of adder 7 is fed to both adder 4 and subtractor 8 (Fig. 7; col. 4, lines 9-17).

Subtractor 8 receives input from adder 7 and decision 5. Adder 7 fails to add, combine, the rake combined signal because adder 7 adds the outputs only from one adaptive receiver, 31-1 (col. 3, lines 31-46; col. 4, lines 9-17; Figs. 1 and 2). Adder 4, forms the rake combined signal (col. 3, lines 23-26; Fig. 1; abstract).

In contrast, claims 1 and 11 require, “. . . error signal producing means supplied with the rake combined signal and a reference signal for calculating a difference between the rake combined signal and the reference signal to produce a common error signal . . . ” (claims 1 and 11). The Examiner’s *assertion* that subtractor 8 is supplied with the rake combined signal and a reference signal to produce a common error signal (FOA page 3) *fails*. *Iishi* fails to disclose an error producing means calculating the difference between a common error signal and a reference signal.

Ishii teaches employing an error producing means, which is also disclosed in the prior art (Figs. 5 and 6: col. 1, lines 32-63). The error signal is produced *for each path* ($M=1$ and $L=1$) via subtractor 169 receiving inputs from adder 164 and decision 150 (Figs. 5 and 6; col. 1, line 33 to

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col. 2, line 19). The error producing means in *Ishii* is calculated using an M, number of multipaths, equal to 1 (*Ishii* Figs. 5 and 6; col. 2 lines 7-13). *Iishi* fails to disclose an error producing means calculating the difference between *a common error signal* and a reference signal, wherein the common error signal is calculated by a difference between the rake combined signal and the reference signal. At least for this deficiency, the rejection of claims 1 and 11 as being anticipated by *Iishi* under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) should be withdrawn.

The Examiner rejects claims 2, 4, 8, 12, 14 and 18 as allegedly being unpatentable over *Ishii* in view of *Wang, et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,289,062) ("*Wang*") under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Claims 2, 4, 8, 12, 14 and 18 are asserted as being patentable at least by virtue of their dependence upon an allowable claim.

In view of the preceding amendments and remarks, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby earnestly solicited. If there are any points remaining in issue that the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephonic interview, he is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the local telephone number listed below.

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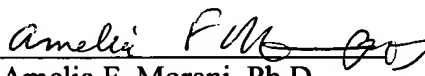
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